



## INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

### Introducing ISO

ISO - The International Organization for Standardization was formed in 1947. There are over 100 member nations, each exercising one vote, with approximately 180 technical committees. ISO has published over 9600 standards and the ongoing work program has over 6000 in process.

### Why International Standards

International standardization is increasingly recognized for its contribution to improving global trade and technology transfer. With trends toward regional free-trade agreements, there are a number of regional free-trade markets in different stages of development. In integrating the national markets of neighboring countries, these regional groupings are a growth stage toward global free trading markets. An opportunity for international standardization is herewith provided. Regional harmonization of national standards is directed toward international harmonization.

### ISO/TC-8:

ISO/TC-8 was established in 1947 as the Committee on Shipbuilding and Marine Structures. Recognizing the need to serve the entire marine industry's collective interests for standards, the scope of ISO/TC-8 was expanded to include ship owner/ operators, designers, labor, shipbuilders and repairers, and the allied industries. Thus, TC-8 became "Ships and Marine Technology." ISO/TC-8 is responsible for:

"Standardization of design, construction, structural elements, outfitting parts, equipment, methods and technology, and marine environmental matters, used in shipbuilding and the operation of ships, comprising sea-going ships, vessels for inland navigation, offshore structures, ship-to-shore interface and all other marine structures subject to IMO requirements."

## STRATEGIC VISION

The ISO/TC-8 plan is to be the worldwide body that is the linking instrument between the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which sets the requirements and regulations, and the international shipping and shipbuilding industry. To meet that responsibility requires ISO/TC-8 to be the internationally recognized body of experts in the development of marine standards.



The pillars to support this overall strategy are best categorized as:

- Satisfy the market need.** TC-8 must work on standards that the industry needs with feedback from shipbuilders, ship owners and operators, and suppliers.
- Universal acceptance.** The primary priority is to produce standards for products capable of competing in worldwide markets. Standards developed must be seen by producers and users as "the standard of choice" in preference to national or regional development standards.
- Forward compatibility.** Ensure that revisions to standards are few in number and minor or narrow in scope.
- Produce standards in a timely manner.** Streamline the process. Ensure that standards developed reflect current and emerging technologies and that they are kept up to date (time and timing are the key issues). Offer "guidance" standards as well as "contractual" standards.
- Strengthen ties with other International bodies and with other ISO TCs.** Strengthen ties with IMO to ensure that regulatory desires are met in international standards. Ensure that marine applications are satisfied in standards developed by other ISO TC's through amendment, supplement or development of a new marine peculiar standard.
- Increase international participation.** Expand our active working membership to include all nations.

## **COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP**

Chair, USA  
Secretariat, Japan  
Advisory Group (AG) -(Serves as Executive Subcommittee)

### **SUBCOMMITTEE STRUCTURE**

SC1 - Lifesaving and fire protection (USA)  
SC2 - Marine environment protection (USA)  
SC3 - Piping and machinery (USA)  
SC4 - Outfitting and deck machinery (China)  
SC5 - Ships' bridge layout (Denmark)  
SC6 - Navigation (Japan)  
SC7 - Inland navigation vessels (Russian Federation)  
SC8 - Structures (Germany)  
SC9 - General requirements (Japan)  
SC10-Computer applications (Norway)

### **LIAISONS**

IMO (International Maritime Organization)  
ICS (International Chamber of Shipping)  
IACS (Classification Societies)  
ILO (Labor)  
IAPH (Ports and Harbors)  
CEN (European Community)  
IEC/TC-18 and TC-80  
Other ISO TC's:  
such as TC-21, TC-67, TC-70,  
TC-108, TC-115, TC-167, TC-176, TC-178,  
TC-184, TC-188, TC-192, TC-207, JTC-1.

### **SECRETARIAT:**

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## **SAMPLE OF ISO STANDARDS AND WORK ITEMS**

ISO 9000	Quality Management
ISO 14000	Environmental management
ISO 8468	Ship's bridge layout and equipment – Requirements and Guidelines
ISO 9382	Shipborne barges, all series-classification and requirements
ISO 15516	Launching appliances for davit launched lifeboats
ISO 13617	Shipboard incinerators-requirements
ISO 8147	Derrick rigs and component parts - vocabulary
IISO/FDIS4726-1	Piping systems - identification colours for the contents
ISO/DIS 15370	Low-location lighting on passenger ships
ISO/CD 16165	Marine environment - Terminology on oil spill response
ISO/DIS 15364	Pressure/vacuum valves for cargo tanks
ISO/DIS 16328	Gyro compasses for high speed craft
ISO 6042	Weathertight single-leaf steel doors
ISO/CD 15016	Guide for assessment of speed and power performance during trials
ISO/WD 15849	Guide for implementation of a fleet management system network
TC8 Report:	Review of existing maritime standards
TC8 Report:	ISO Book of Shipbuilding Standards

### **MEETINGS**

Technical Committee 8 holds a plenary session each year. These meetings are open to guests and visitors are encouraged to attend and contribute to the discussion.

The Advisory Group (AG) meets at least yearly. This group assists the Chairman and Secretariat in tasks concerning coordination, planning and steering the Committee's work or other specific tasks of an advisory nature. Examples are: assessing progress on standards actions, updating strategic vision and long range plans, promoting public awareness of the standards program, and providing for a continuous assessment of the efficiency of the ISO voluntary standards system and the role of TC-8 within the system. The AG suggest measures to be taken to strengthen the system and the role of TC-8.

Minutes of TC8 meetings are mailed to member nations together with schedule, dates and location of next meeting. Times and locations of ISO technical committee meetings are published in the monthly *ISO Bulletin*.